

VALUABLE REQUEST TO THE GUILDFORD LIBRARY.

It will be remembered, says *The Times*, that the late Alderman Sir David Salomons, M.P., bequeathed to the Corporation of London for preservation in the Guildford Library the presentation plate given to him by the Jews, on attaining the honours of the Shirearchy, for his exertions in the advancement of religious liberty. He also left to the Corporation the sum of £2000, "to be expended in the promotion of religious toleration which had hitherto been favourable to the cause of religious toleration on the condition of the Jews." The Library Committee have very recently been considering the best mode of expending that sum, and have resolved to appropriate £300 for the purchase of the later works upon the Talmud and Rabbinical lore, and upon Hebrew literature, and £1000 for the purchase of English works on the subject, and £600 for old drab, with allowance from eighteen toles to three onces, the maximum reduction being for inferior quality; new drab at £533, with allowance from eighteen to twenty-four toles.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 17th November.
The market for Bengal drugs continues to fluctuate, and is at present £10 per cwt. for 3224, for choice of ordinary numbers. New Bengal quoted at £535. Small parcels of Malwa have been taken at £600 for old drab, with allowance from eighteen toles to three onces, the maximum reduction being for inferior quality; new drab at £533, with allowance from eighteen to twenty-four toles.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank Bills, on demand 40
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 41
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight 41
Credits, at 6 months' sight 41
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight 41
ON HONGKONG.—Bank, on demand 231
On CHINA BANK, on demand 231
On SHANGHAI.—Bank, sight 724
Bank, sight 724
Private, 30 days' sight 724

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—5 per cent. discount.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares £100 per share.

China Marine Insurance Company's Shares—£135 per share.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—105 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company—£212 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—£345 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—£145 per share.

Violent Fire Insurance Company's Shares—£169 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—32 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—2 per cent. discount.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—The 75 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—£75 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—52 per cent. discount.

Chinese Imperial Loan—£103.

SALE ON NOVEMBER 17TH, AS REPORTED BY CHINESE.

Yermeihi, 70 bags, at £50, by Chuan-chong to travelling trader.

Yermeihi, 50 bags, at £50, by Chuan-chong to travelling trader.

Miskow, 20 cases, at £57.00, by Chuan-chong to travelling trader.

Cuttieshi, 10 packages, at £25.00, by Yau-wo-long to travelling trader.

Poteki, 40 packages, at £28.00, by Kwong-ying to travelling trader.

Kwong-ying, 40 bags, at £50.00, by Kwong-ying to travelling trader.

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Extracts.

BLOODY VICTORIES.

Let others write of battles fought
On bloody, bloody fields,
Whose honour grieves the man who wins,
And death the man who yields;
But I will write of him who fights
And vanquishes his sin,
Who struggles on through weary years
Against himself and sin.

Here is a hero stanch and brave,
Who fights an unseen foe,
And fits not beneath his feet
His passing base and love,
And stands erect in manhood's might,
Undoubtful, undismayed—

The bravest man that drew a sword
In fury, or in pride.

It calls for something more than brawn
Of muscle to overcome
An enemy who marches on—
With banner, plume, and drum—
A for ever living knight,
With steel, stately tread;

Never meet your bane to-day,
At night beside your bed;

All honour then to that brave heart;

Though poor or rich he be,
Who struggles with his heart—

Who conquers, and is free.

He may not wear a hero's crown,
Or fill a hero's grave;

But truth will fit his name among

The bravest of the brave.

TEMPLE BAR AND THE MARYGOLD.

Though no man knoweth or sebeth to know, when Temple Bar shall be taken down, the final doom of that structure cannot be far distant. The first authorisation manifest a perfectly feminine indecision on the point, and it is doubtful whether they will find make up their vacillating mind, or the tottering arch will tumble of its own accord. But one of these two events, it is certain, must be near at hand. The Bar is one of its ungracious cut-throats, and looks out mournfully on Oldgate rather than itself, as well as on the signs of change in this most historical neighbourhood. If Temple Bar is not much more than two hundred years of age, of the taverns which clustered round about, there still the famous Cook and Bottle. The cardinals or tokens belonging to this house bear the date 1635, and the carved chimney-pieces of the public room are attributable to a time not later than the reign of James the First. The Devil Tavern, which was opposite the Cook, has made way for a sober place of business, next door to what was once the Marygold, a rather noisy and unattractive house of entertainment; it would seem, than its neighbour with the Plutonian sign. The Marygold ceased to be a bawdy hole half a century before the building of Temple Bar; but the old sign was retained by two generations of a family named Wheeler, who carried on their trade of goldsmiths here, till the business grew to be which is now understood the term "bawdy." The Goldsmiths' Company have the following entry in their books:—27 April 1676—William Wheelerson (William Wheeler goldsmith deceased upon the testimony of William Rawson and John Martyn) punishment was award and made free by patriceny and paid as costs. This is plain that an elder William Wheeler plied the trade of goldsmith on the premises now belonging to Messrs. Child and Co., the bankers, certainly in the middle of the seventeenth century, and possibly much earlier. In a manuscript book at Osterley Park, the magnificent seat of the Childs, inscribed over the fly-leaf many times, "The Marygold," the old bank adjoining Temple Bar on the south side may well be called "No. 2. There was a third hostelry somewhere at the back of the Marygold, known by the sign of the Sugar Loaf and Green Lettuce. The second of this festive trio of houses bore the sign, in 1610, of St. Dunstan pulling the Devil by the Nose; but, as this was too long a title to be frequently on the tongue of a toper, the tavern was more commonly called by the abbreviated name. Towards the end of last century the old Devil Tavern was purchased by Messrs. Child and Co. for the sum of £2800 and was pulled down, to make room for the row of houses called "Child's place." The cellar in which Simon Wudlow, the landlord in Ben Jonson's time, and the original of "Old Sir Simon the King," kept his celebrated stock of vines, ran beneath the open space in front of those houses. The watermark of Messrs. Child and Co.'s cheques shows to this day the old device of a marigold under a shining sun, with the motto "Ainsi mon am," while in the shop, still so called, of the bank, is preserved, over a door that faces the entrance, the original calken sign, the ground stained green, and the border as well as objects gilt. But not only the Marygold forms Child's Bank; the house above also a great part of the Sugar Loaf and Green Lettuce, and some portion of the Devil Tavern likewise. The kitchen of the present bank, on a level with the offices on the ground-floor, was the large drinking-room of the Sugar Loaf, and its quaint picturesque appearance is well preserved, the more that rows of bright pewter plates, no longer in use, are "permitted to adorn the shelves. Amongst the old papers that were found in the room over Temple Bar was a tavern score, headed "Mr. Capt. Trevor's Bill," and relating to sundry "bottles of wine," "sider," and "Mountain," O. T. One item is "salmon and herring, 3s. 9d., and more than one entry of "lopsters." On the first floor of the bank premises are arranged some interesting relics of the Devil Tavern, and especially of the great room, called the Apollo. The rules of the club, in Latin, are, as described in the "Tutor" (No. 79), in gold letters, on a board. Similarly, over the door of the Apollo room, are inscribed some lines in English, by Ben Jonson, beginning "Welcome all, who lead or follow, to the Oracle, Apollo," and closing with a repetition of the same distich. Except that the remaining set of rooms on the first floor have been decorated of their ancient paneling, they are wonderfully characteristic in proportion of old features. The heavy joists and beams, the odd corners, the uneven ceiling, the quaint chimneys, all testify to a date long unquenched, and the staircase, though not quite so old, have a yet venerable look that is clearly above suspicion of falsa pretense. Oliver Cromwell had a cash account at the bank of Child and Company, but the ledger-containing it cannot be found. The accounts of King William III. and his Queen, Mary, are, however, accessible for any purpose of investigation. An extract from a folio in one of the late, evaded ledgers shows that Nell Gwynne died in debt to Francis Child and John Pogson in 1687, and that her executors, the Earl of Rochester, Lord Viscount Shropshire, Sir Robert Sawyer, and the Earl of Pembroke, acknowledged the debt, and agreed to pay the especially moderate rate of interest, at that time, of 5 per cent. Here follows a copy of the memorandum bearing the signature of the executors above named:—"The Hon. Mad. Gwynne. The account being stated between Mr. Child and Mr. Rogers on ye one part and ye executors of Madam Gwynne on ye other part, there appeared to be due for principal and interest ye sum of six thousand nine hundred pounds, whereof was paid to them by Sir Stephen Fox on behalf of ye Duke of St. Albans. Two thousand three hundred pounds, and by ye sale of 14,443 ounces of plate which ye executors do absolutely sell to them amounting to Three

thousand seven hundred ninety-one pounds five shillings nine pence. See that there remain due unto ye said Mr. Child and Mr. Rogers only Eight hundred and eight pounds for ye interest; whereof until ye same be repaid ye said Mr. Child and Mr. Rogers do agree to accept Five pounds per cent, in witness whereof ye executors have unto put their hands this seventh day of January 1687." It is recorded that in the year 1689 the stability of the firm was for a moment threatened by the prevalence of a rumour that there was to be a run upon it, but that Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, then Lady Churchill, called all the gold she could raise among her friends, and brought it down to meet the difficulty. Hogarth made a sketch of the Duchess's coach stopping at Temple Bar, and another sketch of her coach entering the bank, followed by porters carrying bags of gold. A more romantic story even than this may be recalled concerning the old banking house, which has altered little or nothing in appearance, internally or externally, since the time when posts and a chain were the city "bar" at this point, instead of an stone gateway. One May Day, between ninety and a hundred years ago, John, tenth Earl of Westmoreland, was dining with the Mr. Child of that time, Temple Bar. "Child," said his lordship, "give me your opinion on this case. Suppose you were in love with a girl, and had no hope of getting her father's consent in your marrying her, what would you do?" To which the unsuspecting banker replied, "Do, I say, run away with her, to be sure?" A night or two afterwards Lord Westmoreland stood with Miss Sarah Anne Child in a post-chaise and four. The post-chaise took Miss Sarah Anne on board somewhere near Boreley-square House. An alarm was given by the watchman, who found the hall door open. Mr. Child at once posted in pursuit, on the North-road, and managed to gain on the runaway. It was not, however, till Northumberland was reached and entered that the second post-chaise came within sight of the first; and the Earl, Lord Westmoreland, standing up in his carriage, shot one of the leading horses of Mr. Child's vehicle, which was capsized in consequence. This bold proceeding gave the over-time to cross the border, and to get married by the Greenwich blacksmith. During the short interval between this match and the death of Mr. Robert Child he never forgave Lord and Lady Westmoreland. By his will he left the whole of his immense fortune to the first daughter of the marriage, Lady Sarah Sophia Fane, who married George Villiers, Earl of Jersey. His full-length portrait, by Lawrence, hangs in the fronting room of Temple Bar; face to face with an excellent picture of that edifice during the festivities of May Day.—*Telegraph*.

TOOTHLESS TIGERS.

In the great jungle of a metropolis, where dews and—haws, lambs and lions, the prey and the preyed upon, carry on the struggle for existence, there is, of necessity, a considerable number of poor decayed animals who, having wasted old and feeble, sit but on the shivelled scrapes of past feasts. Such are the Toothless Tigers, of whom there are several leading varieties.

The leading tiger, this is the well-preserved old tiger. Beggarly, not too closely his glossy black hair, whiskers, moustache, and eye-brows, his nearly teethless front complexion, and well-tattered clothes, the observer would take him to be in the prime of life. But when, on a lady's dropping her fan, he advanced to seize it, to pick it up, and to get his fill, he was undeniably past his prime, and the exertion and the exertion is generally accompanied by profuse catarrhal perspiration, which in this instance must have been almost absent or greatly retarded. The movements necessary to maintain a body afloat and to propel it through the water are of course performed automatically; but after a period in the performance they must in this case have fallen out of the rhythmic series and become subject to voluntary control and direct superintendence, just as an overtaxed pedestrian finds it necessary, in common phrase, "to drag his legs after him"; that is, the movements of the lower limbs are no longer performed automatically, in the largest sense of the word: they need to be specifically directed. To some extent this necessity may have been an advantage, in so far as it helped to keep the swimmer on the alert, and did some service in keeping of the tendency to sleep.

Practically, we may learn from Captain Webb's performance, (1) that the best training for extreme muscular exertion consists in the establishment and maintenance of a state of sound general health. It does not appear that he subjected himself to any of those artificial and really exhausting processes, upon which athletes are apt to lay too great stress, and to which they attach a mistaken value and importance. Any considerable reduction of fat, in the production of what is known as "fineness," would have been fatal, not improbably fatal to success, since it would have rendered the deprivation of heat more rapid and extensive. (2) That by judicious management and fortitude it is possible, in an emergency, to perform a prolixity of strength and endurance, so that apparently desperate circumstances should not readily inspire the human heart with hopelessness or paralytic exertion. (3—and perhaps this is the most thoroughly practical lesson to be deduced from the extraordinary fact)—The most useful and compensative kind of skill is that which enables a man to perform a continuous act, continuously, and under pressure of stern necessity to push the performance to the extreme point of endurance, which, as is proved by this case, lies far beyond the limits of ordinary exhaustion. The circumstance that Captain Webb's what may be called a straightforward swimmer was, so far as the mechanical part of his exploit is concerned, the secret of his success. The waste of energy in "fancy swimming" is wanton, and its results most injuriously on the exert. Plain, straight-ahead swimming with the breast-stroke is the one worthy enterprise.—*Lances*.

ANTS.

The ingenuity of labourers for the Paris market has well been called infinite, and a more disagreeable type of the Toothless Tiger. When young he was a recognized bully, a professed duelist, who would pick a quarrel, even with a chemist, and would gaily enjoy the field of bringing down such a celestial from a cloud by a clever shot. His whole life was a broil; from morning to night he bickered and swore, and quarrelled and fought, until the world tired of the brutalities of himself and his congeners, put its ban on duelling and exiled the stigma of blackguardsism or assault and battery. Then, Othello's contention was gone, and there being no more oaks and alders in the world over, "Machbeth had nothing for it but to gaze fondly on his charred and scabbed hands, whilst biting his nails in despair at a world all out of joint." Not that he did not attempt to change the degeneracy of the age by all the means in his power. Possessing plenty of the courage and tenacity in his bidding, and for many years he manfully adhered to his rule. But the world, morally, laughed at his frantic resentment of its ill-use, and went on, in its way calmly without paying heed to one who had degenerated into an anachronism. So, in the end, the Queen of Sheba, Sir Robert Sawyer, has actually started an establishment for the preservation and the propagation of the ant species in France. The fair mistress of the institution is described as of rather "terrible" aspect. Although clad in a suit of burlap, like the athenaeum of olden time, she is not quite so fearfully guarded against the attacks of her ingenuous protégés, who have managed to bite her face and hands until they are tanned to the texture of parchment. The consequences of these continual attacks has to the *Soviet* affirms, been to render her skin insensible to the most furious assault. Her life, day and night, in the midst of her numerous wards, and employs large numbers of emissaries to collect fresh scabs from the great forests in or near France. It is, of course, a more disinterested affection than that, however, to let these strange proceedings. She keeps only the ants which are "good larks," and sells their eggs at a high price to the breeders of pleasureants, whose task for the article of food amounts, not to a sadness. Until lately, human ingenuity has been more usually exercised in inventing methods for the destruction of ants. But, as we grow wiser we grow more merciful. The police of Paris have removed the ant-houses of the inventress to a respectful distance from the town. But she has already established her reputation, and on whom bids fair to make her fortune—*Globe*.

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At noon on the 12th ultimo a high wind blew down the unfinished agricultural hall in the Centennial grounds at Philadelphia. The building was about one-third completed and entirely of wood. Eight labourers were injured—five seriously and one fatally. The following under contract to build the Centennial building, had a monopoly of the trade; but it has been suspended, and the Pennsylvania Government now makes the offer itself. It is stated that only the 60,000 tons mentioned will be exported to the United States during the next year.

THE ART OF SWIMMING.

The natives of islands in tropical climes are not unfrequently expert swimmers, and accustomed from their infancy to remain many consecutive hours in the water; but the depression of temperature to which their bodies are exposed by immersion is not nearly so great as that undergone by Captain Webb. Besides which the exploits of these islanders are generally performed under the rays of a braving sun, and the heat they lose is quickly replaced by floating a few minutes now and again passively on the surface. In the present instance it must be assumed that the swimmer was entirely dependent on the heat generated within his body by the ordinary process of oxidation, accelerated by the muscular exertion; and, considering the continuous loss entailed by contact with new masses of cold water at each stroke, the maintenance of a vital temperature is most extraordinary. The propose-grease with which the surface of the body was lubricated no doubt did much to conserve the calorific, but that was not an unqualified advantage, because,aneous evaporation being almost entirely suspended for twenty-two hours, the

surface of the lungs must have been surcharged with moisture, and the process of oxidation somewhat impaired. It is to be regretted that the conditions did not admit of accurate scientific observation. It would have been most interesting to ascertain precisely the physiological phenomena towards the close of the experiment. As it is, we can only conjecture that an exceptional development of muscular force in the heart and larger blood-vessels, probably extending throughout the arterial system, and giving unusual contractile and propulsive power, may have facilitated the achievement. This consideration should act as a deterrent to adventurers who, with equal courage, may not be so well provided by natural conformation for a similar feat.

The muscular exertion involved in the exploit calls for close attention. Almost all the voluntary muscles are brought into play in the act of swimming; and by the continuance of the act for so long a period, with scarcely any interval of rest, the reserve of strength must have been severely tested. It is an uncommon occurrence to see the muscular power severely tested. In cases of delirious patients will continue restless and sleepless until wholly exhausted, but it is seldom that precisely the same muscles are in action monotonously during so long a period, and the exertion is generally accompanied by profuse catarrhal perspiration, which in this instance must have been almost absent or greatly retarded. The movements necessary to maintain a body afloat and to propel it through the water are of course performed automatically; but after a period in the performance they must in this case have fallen out of the rhythmic series and become subject to voluntary control and direct superintendence, just as an overtaxed pedestrian finds it necessary, in common phrase, "to drag his legs after him"; that is, the movements of the lower limbs are no longer performed automatically, in the largest sense of the word: they need to be specifically directed. To some extent this necessity may have been an advantage, in so far as it helped to keep the swimmer on the alert, and did some service in keeping of the tendency to sleep.

Practically, we may learn from Captain Webb's performance, (1) that the best training

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chink on the 17th November, 1875.

COTTON GOODS.

American Shirting, 15 lbs., per piece \$2.00 2.75

American Drills, 30 yards, 2.75 a 2.90

Cotton Yarn, No. 10, 15 lbs., per 100 lbs. 1.80 a 2.32

" 25 a 32.

" 35 a 42.

China, 15 lbs., per piece \$1.00 a 1.03

Dyed Spotted Shirting, 3.00 a 3.05

Broadcloth, Do. 3.05 a 4.10

English Drills, 30 yards, 2.40 a 2.45

" 15 lbs., per piece \$1.00 a 1.03

Grey Shirting, 3 lbs., per piece \$1.00 a 1.03

" 15 lbs., per piece \$1.00 a 1.03

Grey Checks, 24 yards & 3 in. 2 lbs., per piece \$1.00 a 1.03

" 24 & 38 in. 3 lbs., per piece \$1.00 a 1.03

Huckebov, Blue, per piece \$0.00 a 0.01

Velveteen, Black, per piece \$0.10 a 0.12

Velveteen, Black, per piece \$0.12 a 0.15

Velveteen, Black, per piece \$0.15 a 0.18

Velveteen, Black, per piece \$0.18 a 0.20

Velveteen, Black, per piece \$0.20 a 0.22

Velveteen, Black, per piece \$0.22 a 0.25

Velveteen, Black, per piece \$0.25 a 0.28

Velveteen, Black, per piece \$0.28 a 0.30

Velveteen, Black, per piece \$0.30 a 0.32

Velveteen, Black, per piece \$0.32 a 0.35

Velveteen, Black, per piece \$0.35 a 0.38

Velveteen, Black, per piece \$0.38 a 0.40

Velveteen, Black, per piece \$0.40 a 0.42

Velveteen, Black, per piece \$0.42 a 0.45

Velveteen, Black, per piece \$0.45 a 0.48

Velveteen, Black, per piece \$0.48 a 0.50

Velveteen, Black, per piece \$0.50 a 0.52

Velveteen, Black, per